



COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Annual Report

ON THE

School Medical Service

FOR

1926

BY

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Manch.),
Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1926-27.

Chairman—Alderman C. Royle, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Alderman J. T. Hopkins, J.P.

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Rev. C. P. Keeling, M.A.

Mr. J. Goodison.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer to the Education Committee—Nicolas Gebbie, M.D., D.P.II.

Assistant School Medical Officers—W. H. Rowell, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., Doris A. Haworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Dentist-Mary V. Sibson, L.D.S.

School Nurses—Miss Longley, Miss Powell, Miss Axon.

Clerical Assistant—Miss Demount.

Assistants at School Inspections—Miss Taylor (transferred 27th Sept., 1926), Miss Charlesworth, Miss Greenwood (appointed 27th Sept., 1926).

Assistant to School Dentist-Miss Weaver.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee of the County Borough of Stockport.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Report upon the work of the School Medical Department for the year ending 31st December, 1926. This Report, my first as Medical Officer to the Education Committee, has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education. In the text of the Report, and in the statistical tables appended thereto, full details are given of the work of this Department in safeguarding the health of our school population, and in securing as far as possible that each child shall attain such a standard of health as will enable him to benefit to the full from the education provided for him. The report contains ample evidence of arduous yet careful work on the part of the Medical, Dental' Nursing and Clerical Staffs of the School Medical Department.

My best thanks are due to all members of the Staff for their loyalty and devotion to duty, to Mr. Lawton, Secretary of Education, for his loyal cooperation and ready help, and to the Chairman and all the members of the Medical Inspection Sub-Committee for their personal kindness and their sympathetic consideration at all times.

Your obedient servant,

N. GEBBIE,

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Total number of children	inspected in P	ublic E	lementary S	Schools	. 8,505
Total number of children	inspected in Co	ode Gr	oups		. 5,119
Total number of Special	Cases inspected	d			. 2,371
Total number of Cases re					
		011001		• • • • • • • • •	. 1,010
Year	No. of Cases inspected in Code Groups		No. found to require treatment		Per cent. requiring treatment
1925	4,892	• • •	1,137	• • •	$23 \cdot 24$
1926	5,119	• • •	1,140	• • •	$22 \cdot 27$
Total number of children Total number of children	-		•		
			No. of		Total
SCHOOL CLINICS	S.		children ttending	at	No. of tendances
Central School Clinic	3				15,307
Reddish Clinic			300	• • •	759
ROUTINE MEDICAL Other Inspections (at Sch Secondary School Inspect Visits by School Nurses to	ool and Clinics	5)			. 11,955 . 883
Examinations by School I					
Individual Children exam					·
Percentage of children wi	th unclean head	ds	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	. 10%
SCHOO	OL DENTAL	DEPA	RTMENT.		
No. of Schools inspected l	by School Dent	ist	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	6
No. of Individual Children	n inspected			• • • • • • • • •	. 1,533
No. of Special Cases inspe	ected		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	
Total number of Children					
Found to require treatment					
Actually treated					
Re-treated					
Attendances made by chil	dren for treatm	епь			0,110

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The plans for a new Elementary School to serve the Lancashire Hill district have been approved by the Board of Education, and building operations are expected to commence in the near future.

ST. JOHN'S C.E. SCHOOL, HEATON MERSEY.

Considerable improvements have been made at this School during the year. New floors have been laid in most of the classrooms. Electric lighting and central heating installations have been provided.

STOCKPORT R.C. SCHOOL, ST. PETERSGATE.

A commodious new Boys' Department has been provided at Bishop Brown's Memorial School in High Street.

VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Dual desks and dual tables and chairs for infants are constantly replacing the older school furniture. Blackboards and other furniture are replaced by modern forms as found necessary.

Stockport being a town area, few children bring meals to School, and most Schools have gas appliances.

ACCOMMODATION OF AND ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS.

The County Borough of Stockport has an area of 7,059 acres and an estimated population of 125,400. The number of children on the School Register in December, 1926, was 15,736, approximately one Elementary School child to 7.96 persons living in the district. The accommodation and the average attendance on December 23rd, 1926, at the various Schools in the Borough are set out in detail in the following table, which has been kindly supplied by the Secretary for Education.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	. •	Dept.	Accom- modation.	No. on Roll under 5.	No. on Roll over 5.	Average Atten- dance.	Per- cent- age.
Higher Brinksway Cl.		S. J.	252 215		213 168	179 123	84 73
Alexandra Park Council	• • •	S. J.	500 400		526 390	468 341	89 88
St. Matthew's C.E.	• • •	M. I.	362 178		369 197	$\begin{array}{c} 334 \\ 152 \end{array}$	91 77
Lancashire Hill Council	• • •	M. I.	397 157		300 100	264 83	88 83
Christ Church of E.	• • •	S. J.	352 398		$\begin{array}{c} 327 \\ 422 \end{array}$	286 347	87 82
All Saints' C.E.	M	I. & I.	528		396	345	87
St. Mary's R.C.	• • •	M. I.	337 195		281 173	250 144	89 83
Wellington Road Council	• • •	M. I.	308 127	en considera	336 126	308 107	92 85
St. Thomas' C.E.	• • •	M. I.	720 324	a-horaghoradhy verroddinistrah	561 209	510 184	91 88
Parish Church of E.	• • •	M. I.	600 219	gardere (SS)	415 188	362 165	87 88
Edgeley R.C.	• • •	B. G. I.	317 345 238		295 275 192	267 237 159	91 86 83
St. Peter's C.E.	M	. & I.	546		321	281	88
Hollywood Park Council	• • •	S. J.	400 300		346 302	291 246	84 81
Brentnall Street Council	M	. & I.	337		319	282	88
Great Moor C.E.	• • •	M. I.	330 120		329 105	287 74	87 70

NAME OF SCHOOL.		Dept.	Accom- modation.	No. on Roll under 5.	No. on Roll over 5.	Average Attendance.	Per- cent- age.
St. George's C.E.	• • •	S. J. I.	300 300 272		325 286 259	303 259 190	93 91 73
Cale Green Council	• • •	M. 1.	464 220		294 161	260 124	88 77
Banks Lane Council	• • •	M. I.	$\frac{362}{124}$		310 131	282 110	91 84
Stockport R.C.	• • •	В. G. I.	400 242 230		282 231 212	235 195 186	83 84 88
St. Paul's C.E.	• • •	М. І.	311 143		347 145	313 1111	90 77
Vernon Park Council	• • •	M. I.	600 3 2 0		469 270	390 231	83 86
Portwood Temp. Council	• • •	J.	300	•	246	175	71
Houldsworth	• • •	M. I.	419 286		378 181	343 143	91 79
North Reddish Council	• • •	S. J. I.	400 260 320		389 242 275	341 210 220	88 87 80
South Reddish Council	• • •	M. I.	2 27 141		240 155	$\begin{array}{c} 215 \\ 134 \end{array}$	90 86
Reddish R.C.	• • •	M. & I	. 360	anningstrades	158	130	82
St. Mary's C.E.	• • •	M. & I.	. 289	dermination	246	217	88
St. John's, Heaton Merse	y]	M. & I.	395	standar string	201	154	77
St. Thomas', Heaton Cha	pel	M. & I	. 448	general consistent	200	162	81
Hope Memorial C.E.	• • •	J.	209		148	134	91
Heaton Moor Council	• • • .	M. & I.	310	-	346	301	§ 7
Cheadle Heath Council		M. I.	320 160		282 146	252 119	90 81
Totals, 23rd Dec.,	192	6	186 3 4		15736	13515	85.8

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE SCHOOLS.

For the purpose of Routine Medical Inspection school children are divided into three age groups—

(1) "Entrants," or children commencing school life.

(2) "Intermediates," or children between the ages of 8 and 9 years.

(3) "Leavers," or children between 12 and 14 years of age.

Our aim is to examine each child once in each of these groups, that is, at least three times in the course of his or her school career. Attention is also given at each Inspection to SPECIALS, namely, cases not of code age group referred to the Medical Officer by Teachers or Attendance Officers, or brought forward at the request of parents. "Re-inspections" of children found defective at a previous Routine Medical Inspection take place when the Schools are visited a second time towards the close of the year.

No departure has been made from the Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection.

A fortnight previous to the intended examination the Head of each department is notified that the inspection is about to take place.

A list is prepared from the school register of all children in the department who come within the Routine Age Groups, and the necessity of bringing forward special cases for examination is also impressed upon the Teachers.

A lady assistant is always present with the Doctor at the Inspection. Her duties are to weigh and measure the child, when this has not already been done, to help with the undressing and dressing of the child in the absence of the parent, and to test the eyesight. Routine Cases are taken at the rate of 16 per hour, Special Cases at a more variable rate.

During the year 227 visits were made to the Elementary Schools for the Annual Inspection. 5,119 children received the full systematic examination which each child undergoes at least three times during school life, 2,371 children were seen as "Specials," whilst 1,015 children were re-inspected for some previously ascertained defect.

Of the 5,119 Routine children, 1,140 or 22.27 per cent. had defects.

2,136 parents attended the Inspections.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (See Table II.)

(a) Uncleanliness. The regular examination of children for verminous conditions of the head is proving a repaying section of the School Nurses' work, and has conduced also to a distinct diminution in the number of cases of ringworm of the scalp owing to early detection. Personal instructions are always more effective than anything in writing, and the intervention of the School Nurse has the effect of bringing home to parents the seriousness of allowing their children to remain in what is really a diseased condition. In addition the fact that every child (girl) is examined does much to eliminate friction.

Although as a rule verminous heads (other than Impetigo) are not treated at the School Clinic, it has been found advisable to deal with a number or cases where the girl is badly affected, or where the home conditions are particularly hopeless.

Figures are given in Table IV., Group 5.

(b) MINOR AILMENTS. There is nothing new in the type of minor ailments discovered. Many of these are first seen at the Clinic, sent by teachers or parents.

At the Routine Inspections were found 4 cases of ringworm, and 42 other cases of skin disease, also 44 cases of running ears, all requiring treatment.

- (c) Tonsils and Adenoids. The Routine Inspection showed 187 cases of either enlarged tonsils or adenoids or the two combined.
- (d) Tuberculosis. Two definite cases and 17 suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found at the Routine Inspection, and also 9 non-pulmonary cases, all of which required treatment.
- (e) Skin Diseases. Most of the children suffering from skin diseases are first seen at the Clinic.
- 42 cases were found at Routine Inspections to require treatment, whilst 480 cases were actually treated at the Clinic.
- (f) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE. 13 cases of blepharitis (inflammation of the edges of the eyelids) were found at Routine Inspection and referred for treatment. It is generally an indication of lowered health and must be treated accordingly.
 - 38 cases of various other conditions of the eye were also found.
- (g) Vision. 186 new cases of defective vision, including 63 cases of squint, were discovered at the Routine Inspections.

The early treatment of squint is most important, as an untreated squinting eye rapidly deteriorates.

The gravity of a squint is not always recognised by the parents.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing. Routine Inspection revealed 44 cases of running ears requiring treatment, and 4 cases for further observation.

16 cases of defective hearing of varying degrees were advised as to treatment.

(i) Dental Defects. The School Doctors noted 223 cases of dental defects at the Routine School Inspections.

These are mostly gross defects frequently with septic gums and consequent impaired health. The School Dentist's Report is given elsewhere.

(j) Crippling Defects.—The majority of these are due to infantile paralysis, and when seen by the School Doctor have usually reached a stage where treatment is not satisfactory.

Routine Inspections show under deformities, 10 cases of rickets, 3 of spinal curvature, and 30 other forms, all requiring treatment.

The Return of Exceptional Children (Table III.) gives information of ascertained crippling defects.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

I am indebted to the Public Health Department for the following "Table of Cases of Infectious Disease notified under 15 years of age," during 1926.

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	Total under 15 years
Diphtheria	2	1	7	6	5	42	15	78
Scarlet Fever	2	14	19	40	60	380	203	718
Enteric Fever	• • •	• • •	• • •		o • •	1	1	2
Erysipelas	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	1	2	3
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	. 1	3	• • •	• • •	1	4	4	13
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal).	1	1	1	2	L	5	2	13
Encephalitis Lethargica		 1	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	•••	1 1

Children discharged from the Infectious Diseases Hospital must be certified by the School Doctor before returning to school.

Upon request by a Teacher the Doctor or Nurse will pay a special visit to a School where infectious disease has occurred to give advice and to detect "carriers" of infection.

Contacts of cases of Infectious Disease are excluded from School by the Health Department in accordance with instructions of the Board of Education, and the Head Teacher of each Department has received a copy of "The Teachers' Guide to Infectious Diseases at the School."

During the year under review it was not found necessary to close any Department or School owing to the prevalence of Infectious Disease.

FOLLOWING UP.

If the parent is present at the School Medical Inspection the condition of the child and any necessary treatment are discussed with her; if not, the child takes home a sealed letter addressed to the parent, stating the defect found, the necessity for treatment, and the days on which the doctor can be consulted at the School Clinic.

After a short interval the home of each child requiring treatment is visited by a nurse to ascertain if such treatment is being carried out, and if necessary to impress on the parent again the need of treatment, and the methods of obtaining it.

Suitable cases are given appointments at the Clinic, either for treatment or consultation, when the parent was not present at the School Inspection.

Each child is re-examined at the next visit to the School, and, if necessary, the case is again followed up at the home.

Notifications are received from the Attendance Officers of children out of School with minor ailments, and who are not under treatment by a private doctor. The homes are visited and directions given for carrying out simple treatment where such is indicated, or the case is urged to attend at the Clinic. Certain Clinic cases require home visiting.

There are three Nurses on the Staff. One is engaged full time in the Central Clinic. The other two are employed in following up cases, in the regular visitation of Schools to examine children for cleanliness, and in helping to investigate any special cause of illness in any particular School when requested by the Head Teachers. A nurse attends the Reddish Clinic one half day per week.

During this year 1,993 visits were made to the homes.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

At the Central School Clinic, 108, Wellington Road South, work is going on all day.

A record is kept of each child, his (or her) complaint, and the dates and hours of attendance for treatment. If the child comes from School to the Clinic he is given a time card for his Teacher showing the time of his arrival and departure from the Clinic. These particulars are confirmed by sending a weekly time sheet to each School from which children may have come.

On Wednesday refraction work is undertaken, and spectacles prescribed for defective sight, whilst Saturday morning is reserved for special consultations, e.g., the examination of mentally defective children, etc.

Many children suffering from various types of skin disease and external eye affections attend daily for treatment, thus appreciably shortening the duration of the disease.

Total attendances at the two Clinics	16,066
Total Number of Children attended	4,276
Average Number of Attendances per Child	3.75
Defects treated:—	
Skin Diseases	480
Eye Disease (external and others)	351
Ear Diseases	258
Miscellaneous Minor Ailments (Sores, etc.)	2,317
Defective Vision	304

In addition to these, children attend with their parents at the Clinic for medical examination and advice, and to them may be given certificates of exclusion from, or admission to School.

During the year 851 certificates of exclusion from School for varying periods of time were given.

Exclusions, 1926.

Impetigo	57
Scabies	20
Scalp Ringworm	42
Body Ringworm	38
Other Skin Diseases	39
Eye Diseases	36
Tonsillitis and Pharyngitis	95
Nervous Diseases	26
Infectious Diseases	61
Pyrexia	40
Cripples	3
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1
Other Chest Diseases	69
Anæmia, Debility, etc.	50
Heart Diseases	14
Tubercular Conditions other than Phthisis	3
Ear Disease	10
Epilepsy	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	5
Appendicitis	2
Contact with Infectious Disease	10
Verminous Conditions	40
Miscellaneous	187
Total	851

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.—Scalp Ringworm.—In connection with the School Clinics X-Ray treatment for this disease is obtained either at the Manchester Skin Hospital or at the Stockport Infirmary on payment of a fee by the Education Authority of two guineas per case. This method of tratment is one requiring elaborate apparatus and great skill in application. The practice of treating the whole scalp, irrespective of the extent of the disease is followed. Only the worst cases are advised to have X-Ray treatment. No charge is made to parents of children. Subsequent alopecia never occurs.

One child was thus treated this year, and one child was done privately.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids. The surgical treatment of enlarged tonsils and of adenoids is not undertaken lightly, but only where definite indications are evident.

The arrangements made with Stockport Infirmary for the operative treatment of these cases are very satisfactory. Upon the advice of the School Doctor the parent takes the child for a preliminary examination by the Specialist Surgeon for Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Should operative treatment be advised an order is issued from the School Clinic. A fee of one guinea and a half per case is paid by the local Authority to the Infirmary. Necessitous cases receive free treatment. The parents in non-necessitous cases are required to pay upon a graded scale, up to the full fee, based upon their income.

94 cases received operative treatment under the Authority's scheme whilst 134 recorded operations were performed. (See Table IV., Group III.)

(c) Tuberculosis. The Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Dispensary, states that children of school age attended the Dispensary as follows:—

	New Cases in 1926	Total No. attending in 1926
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	14
,, (Non-pulmonary)	19	38
Bronchitis	25	74
Debility	14	46
Anæmia	26	91
Lupus	1	3
	86	266

Six patients were admitted to Whitehill Hospital, and two cases were sent to the Sanatorium in Westmorland.

9 cases in contact with phthisical patients were examined and found uninfected.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Notifications, Children 5 to 14 Years.

	D 1		NT I	
	Pulmo	onary	Non-pul	monary
Age	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	1	• • •	3	• • •
6	1	1	2	1
7		• • •	• • •	2
8	• • •	• • •	1	1
9	• • •			1
10	• • •	1	1	
11		~ (+		• • •
12	• • •			• • •
13	1			o • •
	3	2	7	5

(d) Skin Disease. Cases of Impetigo and Septic Sores predominate in this category. Treatment by simple ointments is carried out at the Clinics. Cases requiring more drastic measures of treatment are referred by the School Medical Officer to their private Medical Practitioners.

During the year 480 cases of Skin Disease of various kinds were treated at the Clinics.

- (e) External Eye Disease. Cases of Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, and Hordeolum of slight severity are treated at the Clinics. Cases of a more serious character are referred to their own Doctors. The treatment of cases of squint is dealt with elsewhere in this report.
- (f) Vision. Table IV., Group II., shows that 304 cases of defective vision were refracted and eleven cases of other defects of the eyes were dealt with under the Authority's scheme.

71 refractions were done elsewhere and recorded.

Spectacles were prescribed for 368 children whilst 357 children obtained them.

A donation of ten guineas per annum by the Authority enables special or obscure cases to attend Manchester Royal Eye Hospital at the discretion of the School Doctors.

I consider this arrangement most beneficial and helpful to our young patients.

(g) Ear Disease and Hearing. Of the 226 cases with ear discharge and 69 cases of other ear diseases 275 received treatment.

All cases of running ears are urged to persevere with treatment.

Unfortunately, many parents consider the condition as trivial and seek advice only in bad cases.

Marked cases of deafness are sent to the Specialist Aural Surgeon at the Infirmary.

SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926.

(h) Dental Defects. The Annual Report of the Dental Inspection and Dental Treatment of school children is for the period January 1st to December 31st, 1926.

The scheme is as follows:—

INSPECTION. Routine inspection was confined to children of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years of age.

1,533 children were examined at the 6 Elementary Schools inspected during the year, and of this number 95 per cent. were found to require treatment.

In addition to the routine cases there are special cases numbering 2,591 which are referred for treatment to the School Dentist either by the School Doctor, teacher or parent.

Each child possesses a Dental Card which contains a record of the number of examinations and the type of treatment received during the school career.

A detailed examination is made by the Deutist at each school, a mirror and probe being used for this purpose.

At every school inspection a Lady-Assistant accompanies the Dentist. Her duties are to record on a child's card the following details:—

- (1) The date of inspection.
- (2) Number of sound, saveable and unsaveable teeth, both temporary and permanent.
- (3) Teeth requiring filling.
- (4) Teeth requiring extraction.

Notifications are sent to the parents of children referred for treatment, asking for their written consent that such treatment may be carried out.

CASUALS. Children not included in the routine age groups are known as "Casuals." These cases are treated at the Clinic any morning.

TREATMENT. The ordinary course of treatment for each child averages two visits to the Clinic.

Extractions are always done before fillings in order to ensure a clean and healthy mouth before the filling is undertaken.

Great care is taken to avoid the removal of permanent teeth unless this is absolutely necessary.

Out of 4,124 cases inspected 4,079 were referred for treatment. This includes 2,591 casual cases, and in all 3,703 cases received actual treatment.

ANÆSTHETICS. Only local anæsthetics are employed, Procaine being injected for the extraction of permanent teeth and Ethylchloride being sprayed on to the gum in case of temporary teeth extractions.

IRREGULARITIES.—Minor cases of irregularity are dealt with at the Clinic, while the more serious cases are referred to the Manchester Dental Hospital.

The annexed tables show the details of dental inspection and treatment:

- (1) Table showing treatment of dental defects.
- (2) Table showing time given and operations undertaken.

CRIPPLING DEFECTS AND ORTHOPÆDICS.

Full particulars of the inauguration of a scheme for dealing with cases of Crippling Defects were given in the report for the year1925.

The administrative arrangements in connection with a scheme for Orthopædic Treatment at the Stockport Infirmary have been amended during the year under review, but the general scheme under which facilities are provided for the treatment of these cases at the Stockport Infirmary remains unchanged.

Crippling Defects met with fall in the majority of cases in one of four main categories:—

- (1) Cases due to Infantile Paralysis.
- (2) Cases of Tubercular Bones and Joints.
- (3) Cases due to Rickets.
- (4) Cases of Congenital Deformity or Injury.

The Education Committee of this Authority have accepted financial liability for all children of school age requiring Orthopædic Treatment at Stockport Infirmary, subject to the following conditions:—

- 1. Children of school age must be certified and sent by one of the School Doctors.
- 2. Such child must be a "necessitous case" as laid down in the instructions of the Education Committee.
- 3. The Education Committee accept no liability for payment for non-necessitous cases, or cases reaching the Orthopædic Department through any other channel than the School Doctors at the Clinic.
- 4. Subject to the above financial restrictions all cases requiring treatment will be urged and advised to avail themselves of this Special Department.

The scheme, which was inaugurated eighteen months ago, is now working satisfactorily.

The new gymnasium and treatment rooms at the Stockport Infirmary have been completed during the year under review, and the improved facilities for treatment thus provided are much appreciated.

It is hoped that very shortly artificial sunlight treatment will be available for suitable cases.

The agreed scale of payment for cases sent to the Infirmary under the Education (Committee's) Orthopædic Scheme is as follows:—

,, medical exercise in the gymnasium 2/-

,, X-ray examination 10/6

During the year 1926 treatment under the Orthopædic Scheme was secured as follows:—

98 out-patient attendances were made.

107 attendances for massage.

352 attendances for medical exercises.

6 cases were received as in-patients involving 65 days.

3 X-ray examinations were made.

In addition to a certain number of beds being allotted in the Stockport Infirmary to the Honorary Ortholædic Surgeon, the Corporation retain three beds in the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital at Oswestry.

A voluntary organisation in Stockport known as the "George Fearn Trust" sends suitable cases to farms and cottages in the country a short distance from Stockport to recuperate. This Trust is aided by the Stockport Corporation by a gift of £150 per annum in respect of ten beds they maintain at the Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea. Any type of delicate child is eligible for either of these convalescent schemes on recommendation of the School Doctor.

The Ormerod Home is not recognised by the Ministry of Health or by the Board of Education.

Four children have had surgical appliances supplied by the local Education Authority.

I am indebted to Mr. Brentnall, the Honorary Orthopædic Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary, for his efforts on behalf of the crippled children under his care, and to Mr. Pearce, the Secretary Superintendent at the Stockport Infirmary, for his courtesy and his assistance in the administration of the Orthopædic Scheme.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION,

There is no change since the last Report.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

This is undertaken in the Elementary Schools by teachers who have paid special attention to the subject, no organiser being now available.

PROVISION OF MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(Provision of Meals Acts, 1906-1914).

There are two main feeding centres in the town—Queen Street West Mission Rooms and Charlesworth Street Cookery Centre. Arrangements are being made by the Education Authority to alter the premises at the Coffee Tavern, Hillgate, recently acquired by them, to render them suitable for use as a feeding centre.

Children are recommended for free meals by:-

- (1) School Teachers.
- (2) School Medical Officers.
- (3) Attendance Officers.

The Superintendent of Attendance Officers enquires into the financial state of the parents in all cases with a view to part payment being made, otherwise "free meals" are given. He personally supervises the centres and consults with the School Medical Officers, who pay periodical visits to the Feeding Centres and inspect the food.

Any child whose condition is unsatisfactory is seen by the Medical Officer.

The children attend for breakfast and dinner on five days per week, on Saturday for dinner only. Meals are provided during the school holidays excepting on public holidays, when the catering staff is away.

Breakfast consists of cocoa, bread and jam, treacle or margarine.

At dinner they have meat or fish, served in a variety of ways, with fresh vegetables and potatoes, and Yorkshire pudding or some form of milk pudding, etc.

The cooking and serving are good, the food is appetising and much appreciated by all the children.

Milk allowance per head per day is 2/5 pint.

Meat

Fish

The per head per day is 2/5 pint.

1½ ounces.

3

The statistical year for accounts of the Feeding Centres does not correspond with that of the School Medical Report, but from March, 1925, to March, 1926, 41,245 meals were provided. The cost of food per head per meal was 2.3 pence, administration 1.7 pence, a total cost per head per meal of 4.0 pence.

The average number of children attending the Feeding Centres daily was 74.

The individual number of children fed was 137.

SCHOOL BATHS.

At the Public Central Baths, S. Petersgate, Stockport, and also at the Branch Baths at North Reddish, one bath is placed at the disposal of the Education Committee, upon payment, from May 10 October. Detailed time tables are drawn up whereby the Baths are utilised by parties from the various schools. If necessary an extra bath is available for girls on payment of a reduced fee. No provision for bathing exists on school premises.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

(1) At the School Inspections.

An explicit "Notice to Parents, Date of Medical Inspection" is sent by the Head Teacher to the parent of any child who is to be examined as a Routine case.

The parent is requested to have the child present at school on that date and to attend at the examination. Parents may also, and do in some cases attend when a child is only examined as a "Special."

2,136 parents attended at the Schools in 1926.

Should any child be found to require treatment and the parent be not present, a "defect card" is given to the child. Treatment is much more easily obtained when the parent is present at the Inspection.

(2) At the Clinic.

With regard to Children attending at the Clinic, parents come with them in the majority of cases in which it is necessary for them to do so.

(3) In the Home.

The Nurses meet with little opposition in the home visiting. Promises to obtain treatment are usually given after the Nurse has explained its necessity, though refractory cases are occasionally met with.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

Teachers assist the School Medical Staff materially by preparing lists of children to be examined under each group. They also select any special cases about whom they desire information and advice.

After the completion of an examination a typed list of names and addresses, with defects, is sent to each department in the school, and the influence of the teachers is exerted in urging treatment, if not already obtained.

In some instances they interview parents who are invited to see them, and convey to them the suggestions of the School Doctor. They encourage children to bring with them and to wear during school hours their prescribed spectacles.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Frequent consultations occur between the School Medical Officers and the Superintendent of Attendance Officers, whilst the individual attendance officers also visit the School Clinic with reference to cases of illness or the absence of children from school. This system, in practice, has worked well and harmoniously.

- (1) The attendance at the School Clinic of special cases for further detailed examination (e.g. mentally defective children) is supervised by these officers.
- (2) Where it is considered desirable for the school attendance officers to assist the School Visiting Nurses in following up troublesome cases, and urging treatment for the more serious defects, such help is freely given and has proved beneficial.
- (8) The necessity for the provision of spectacles for children suffering from defective vision is not always appreciated by parents. In extreme cases pressure is made by the attendance officers in order to ensure attendance at the School Clinic for refraction, and the obtaining of such glasses as are not provided free of cost.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The Stockport Institution for the Blind provides, gratuitously, spectacles for school children refracted at the School Clinic if after enquiry by the Superintendent of School Attendance Officers, confirmed by the Institute, the financial position of the parents is found to justify such gift.

In 1926 the number of spectacles provided free was 143 pairs.

By means of a grant of £150 the Local Authority supplement the efforts of the "George Fearn Trust" (a local charitable bequest) to provide residential open-air convalescent treatment for debilitated children at the Ormerod Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

All cases are recommended by the School Medical Officers, and the Trust then deals with their actual placing in the homes. 33 beds are provided in the rural districts of Ashford, Mellor and Peak Dale.

The Trustees have also ten beds at the Ormerod Home for Convalescent Children at St. Annes-on-Sea. These beds are occupied by pretubercular or other delicate children selected by the School Medical Staff. No limit is placed upon the length of residence, supervision being exercised by the Medical Officer of the Ormerod Home.

The numbers of cases sent away during 1926 are as follows:—

	•	~		
Mellor	• • • • • • • • • •		 	39
Ashford				
Ormerod Home				
West Kirby Special Scho				
Children's Sanatorium S	Southnor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 • • • • • • •	$\bar{6}$
West Kirby Convalescent	Home		 • • • • • • •	1
Children's Sanatorium, S	Southpor	.t	 	6

Surgical appliances have been supplied to five children.

Whilst no case is rejected for financial disability in the above schemes, a partial contribution is expected from those parents who are in a position to pay.

The "Pearson's Fresh Air Fund" has assisted materially in sending children away for a holiday, each child being medically examined previous to departure. 40 children were inspected as a preliminary to going to camp for 14 days, whilst 2,000 children had a day trip into the country in August.

500 children had a day in the country under the auspices of the "Cookson Bequest," vested in the Mayor of Stockport.

The Trustees of the "Maria Leigh Sick Children's Fund" have very kindly provided a Christmas present to each crippled child residing in Stockport. The organisation and distribution were undertaken by the Superintendent of the School Attendance Department.

The crippled children of Stockport enjoyed a motor run into the country in July. They were entertained to tea and received a gift.

Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Stockport, is the Organiser and Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, and is assisted by the Superintendent and Officers of the School Attendance Department.

There is in existence a "School Attendance Officers' Clog Fund," supported by voluntary contributions, and administered without cost by the Education Department. It is a means of supplying many poor children with efficient foot gear, and plays a part in no small way in the voluntary schemes of help.

In the past year 1,025 pairs of clogs were provided at a cost of £170 19s. 2d.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

An Annual Census of children in the Borough under school age is taken by the School Attendance Officers.

Any child of school age suffering as above is examined at the School Clinic. Similar cases below school age are noted.

No Day Special Schools are available in Stockport.

Blind or Deaf Children after examination, and completion of the necessary documents are sent by the Local Authority to Special Residential Schools.

It is more difficult to obtain vacancies in Institutions for Mentally Defective Children. No cases were admitted to Special Residential Schools during the year.

Feeble-minded and imbeciles are notified to the Town Clerk. They are then referred to the Lancashire Asylums Board (this town being within their jurisdiction), but their accommodation is limited. Three cases have been notified to the Town Clerk this year.

As regards Epilepsy, it is difficult to convince parents of the necessity for continuous treatment. It is more difficult to make them realise the benefits of residential treatment. One case has been sent to a Special Colony.

The Stockport Ladies Care Committee undertake the regular visitation of homes where there are children certified as Mental Defectives. Reports are submitted each month to the Committee, the Secretary of the S.E. Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare attending, and in this way the Mental Defectives are kept under observation and steps are taken to secure their removal to institutions as need arises.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The pupils at the Municipal Secondary School, the High School for Girls, and Fylde Lodge High School have had their usual medical inspection, all the girls being seen by Dr. Doris A. Haworth.

The Inspection Schedule in use at the Elementary Schools has been used, but special points (not applicable to Elementary School Children) are inquired into in accordance with Circular 1,153. The attendance of parents with the girls is good, and small points of personal hygiene as well as the treatment of actual defects are discussed with them. The question of the pupil's fitness for partaking in certain games, drill and gymnastics, is considered in detail, and remedial exercises, where required, discussed with the Lady Drill Instructor.

883 pupils were medically inspected, of whom 150 had defects requiring treatment. (See Table II., Secondary, Schools).

No yearly records of treatment are available, for the cases are not followed up in their homes, neither do they receive treatment at the School Clinic. Defective children are re-examined at the next school inspection. A list of defects is sent to the Head-master or Head-mistress, who render valuable help in seeing that treatment is obtained.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Mr. James Bell, B.A., Supervisor of the Juvenile Employment Exchange and Bureau, reports as follows:—

"The Bureau continues to work in close association with the School Clinic, and all cases of physical and mental defects discovered in the schools are regularly reported to the Bureau. On the other hand similar cases, as they are discovered in the Bureau among older children, are brought under the notice of the School Medical Officer, who has given valuable advice and assistance in the treatment of such cases; e.g., acting on his advice, the Supervisor of the Bureau has been enabled to secure the assistance of the Fearn's Trust in sending young people to Convalescent Homes and other Institutions. The Supervisor would like to express his appreciation of the assistance given in this way by the Medical and Nursing Staff of the School Clinic. It has proved to be of great advantage to the work of the Bureau."

MISCELLANEOUS.

All candidates for Minor Municipal Scholarships tenable at the Local Secondary Schools are medically inspected before the examination.

155 boys and 144 girls were seen, total 299. No case was rejected on medical grounds. Nine School Sessions were occupied in this work.

Seven children were examined and given Medical Certificates for admission to Industrial Institutions.

Four children were given certificates under The Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1920.

Five Schools were closed during 1926 for breakdown in the Heating Apparatus:—

St. Paul's C.E. Mixed and Infants' Department.—March 22nd to 26th inclusive.

Alexandra Park Council Senior and Junior Departments.—April 22nd (one day) and October 13th to 19th inclusive.

Wellington Road Council Mixed and Infants' Department.—October 18th and 19th.

St. Thomas's C.E. Infant Department.—October 21st and 22nd.

On 22nd April, 1926, the Employment of Children Act became operative in this County Borough.

In June, 1926, Dr. Doris A. Haworth acted as temporary Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centre for nine sessions.

CLASS FOR STAMMERING CHILDREN.

Miss Pickford reports as follows:—

The class for Stammering Children was re-established in Cale Green School on August 30th, 1926. Two classes have been held up to date of this Report, 21 children having been instructed.

The children are examined by the School Doctor, on entering the class, and defects in speech, facial contortions, and spasms of the body are recorded.

Parents are invited to the class and the outline of the system of instruction is given, and co-operation in the home sought. Each child then receives individual instruction as his or her speech defects require, in correct breathing, articulation exercises, speech, reading and recitation.

The Class formerly limited to "Stammering" children now deals with any speech defects, stuttering, indistinct speech and cleft palate cases. Much can be done to improve the speech of the latter children although perfect speech cannot be promised.

The Saturday morning "following up" class has been very well attended. At the end of each course the children are again seen by the School Doctors.

Boys19	Cured10	Greatly Improved	.4 Impr	oved	5
Girls 2	,,	,,	.1 ,	,	0
Total21	11		<u>-</u> 5		5

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(A.)—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections:

Entra	ents	• • •		• • •	• • •	1974
Intern	mediates	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	1115
Leave	ers	* * *	• • •	4 % 4	5 • •	1905
•			To	otal	•••	4994
Number of other	er Routine In	spection	as	• • •	• • •	125
Number of Sec	ondary Schoo	1 Stude:	nts Inspec	eted	• • •	523
Number of Gir	ls' High Scho	ol Stud	ents Inspe	ected		235
Number of Fyl	de Lodge Hig	h Scho	ol Student	s Inspec	ted	125
-	(B	3.)—Oth	ner Inspec	etions.		
Number of Sp	ecial Inspecti	ons	•••	• • •	• • •	6647
Number of Re	-Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	5308
			Tc	otal	• • •	17957

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.—A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

	Routine I	nspections.	Special Inspections.		
	No. of	Defects.	No. of	Defects.	
Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment,	
Malnutrition	111 71	$egin{array}{c} 4 \ 3 \end{array}$	99 185	3 4	
Ringworm: Scalp Body Skin - Scabies Impetigo	$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$	•••	45 76 20 78	1	
Other Diseases (Non- Tuberculous) Blepharitis Conjunctivitis Keratitis Corneal Opacities.	38 13 7 1 7	1 2 	293 100 94 5 54	5	
Eye { Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	123 63 23	123 11 2	271 116 136	68 21 3	
Ear Obelective Hearing Otitis Media Other Ear Diseases Enlarged Tonsils only	16 44 131	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\\ 4\\ 2\\ 136 \end{array}$	32 182 69 138	5 47	
Nose Adenoids only	22	6	31	7	
Throat Adenoids	34 30	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	59 119	• • •	
Tuberculous)	$9 \\ 36 \\ 223$	1 8 3	53 62 164	9	

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.—A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the Year ended 31st December, 1926.—Continued.

	Routine I	Inspections.	Special I	nspections.		
	No. of	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.		
Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.		
Heart Disease: and Organic Circu- Functional	26	16	34	10		
lation Anæmia		5	156	2		
Lungs Bronchitis Other Non-Tuberculous	101	10	105	2		
Diseases	36	13	32	4		
Pulmonary : Definite Suspected Non-Pulmonary :		• • •	7 40	•••		
Tuber- Glands Spine Spine	1	•••	16 4	• • •		
Hip Other Bones & Joints Skin Other Forms.	3 2	1	$egin{array}{c} \cdots \ 5 \ 4 \ . \ 1 \end{array}$	1		
			9 19 31	 1 6		
$ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Deformities} & \begin{cases} \textbf{Rickets} \\ \textbf{Spinal Curvature} \\ \textbf{Other Forms} \end{cases} . \end{array} $	10 3 30	 3 9	11 3 52	1 15		
Other Defects and Diseases	193	70	2790	44		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

Number Examined :—	No. of D	No. of Defects.		
Boys	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treat- ment		
Malnutrition Delicate	4	1		
Ringworm: Scalp	•••	•••		
Skin Scabies Body Scabies	• • •	• • •		
Impetigo	• • •	• • •		
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	4.	•••		
Blepharitis	1	• • •		
Keratitis	1	• • •		
Eye - Corneal Opacities	• • •	• • •		
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	17	15		
Squint Other Conditions	1 1	2		
		• • •		
Defective Hearing	2			
Ear duitis Media	` 1	1		
		• • •		
Nose Enlarged Tonsils only	6	5		
and Adenoids only	• • •	1		
Throat Adenoids only	1	 1		
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		•••		
Defective Speech	2	•••		
Teeth—Dental Diseases	7	• • •		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the Year ended 31st December, 1926—Continued.

	No. of Defects.		
Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment,	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treat- ment.	
Heart Disease: and Organic Circu- Functional. Anæmia.	2 4 12	2 2	
Lungs (Bronchitis		2	
Pulmonary: Definite Suspected Non-Pulmonary: Glands Spine Hip Other Bones and Joints Skin Other Forms.	• • •	•••	
Nervous Epilepsy Chorea Other Conditions	1 2	•••	
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Defor-} \\ \textbf{Spinal Curvature} \\ \textbf{Other Forms}. \end{array} $	 1 7	 1	
Other Defects and Diseases	11	11	

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE II. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the year ended 31st December, 1926.

	No. of D	efects.
Number Examined 235 Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treat- ment.
Malnutrition	$rac{4}{1}$	• • •
Ringworm: Scalp		• • •
Skin - Scalp	• • •	
Scaples		•••
ImpetigoOther Diseases (non-Tuberculous)	 1	• • •
Blepharitis Conjunctivitis Keratitis Corneal Opacities	2	1
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	6	6
Squint	• • •	• • •
Ear - Defective Hearing	• • •	•••
Nose Enlarged Tonsils only	7	4
and Adenoids only	• • • •	
Nose and Throat Charged Tonsils only. Enlarged Tonsils only. Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. Other Conditions.	1	•••
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	• • •
Defective Speech		•••
Teeth—Dental Diseases	9	•••

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE II. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the year ended 31st December, 1926.—Continued.

	No. of Defects.		
Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under · bservation, but not requiring Treat- ment.	
Heart CHeart Disease:	•		
and J Organic	4	3	
Circu- Functional	6	1	
lation Anæmia	7	• • •	
Lunes (Bronchitis	4		
Lungs Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	
Pulmonary:			
Definite	• • •	• • •	
Suspected	• • •	• • •	
Tuber- Non-Pulmonary: Glands			
culosis Spine	• • •	•••	
Hip	• • •	• • •	
HipOther Bones and Joints	• • •	• • •	
Skin	• • •	• • •	
Other Forms	• • •		
		1	
Nervous System Epilepsy Chorea Other Conditions	1		
System Chorea			
Other Conditions	3		
Defor- (Rickets	• • •		
mitiog Spinal Curvature	1	1	
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Defor-} \\ \text{mities} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Rickets} \\ \text{Spinal Curvature} \\ \text{Other Forms}. \end{array} \right. $	7		
Other Defects and Diseases	10		

FYLDE LODGE HIGH SCHOOL.

TABLE II. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the year ended 31st December, 1926.

	No. of Defects.		
Number Examined 125 Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treat- ment.	
Malnutrition	2	• • •	
Delicate		•••	
Scalp	• • •	•••	
Skin J Body	• • •	• • •	
Scabies	• • •	•••	
ImpetigoOther Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	1	1	
(Blepharitis	•••	• • •	
Conjunctivitis		• • •	
Eye - Corneal Opacities		• • •	
Eye - Corneal Opacities	4	6	
Squint	1	1	
Other Conditions		• • •	
Defective Hearing			
Ear - Otitis Media	1		
Ear Otitis Media	• • •	• • •	
Nose Enlarged Tonsils only	•••	1	
and Adenoids only	• • •	•••	
Nose and Throat Enlarged Tonsils only. Adenoids only Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. Other Conditions.	 1	• • •	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	•••		
Defective Speech	• • •		
Teeth—Dental Diseases	1	• • •	

FYLDE LODGE HIGH SCHOOL.

TABLE II. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection, in the year ended 31st December, 1926.—Continued.

		·	
	No. of Detects.		
Defect or Disease.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treat- ment,	
Heart Disease:			
and Organic	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
Circu- Functional			
lation Anæmia		• • •	
TOUTOIL LIEUCILIE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF		• • •	
Bronchitis	2		
Lungs Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases		• • •	
Collect Troit Laboroundus Diccusos	• • •	• • •	
Pulmonary:			
Definite			
Suspected		• • •	
	•••	• • •	
Tuber- Non-Pulmonary: Glands			
Ţ.		• • •	
culosis Spine		• • •	
HipOther Bones and Joints	1	• • •	
Other Bones and Joints	• • •	• • •	
Skin	• • •	• • •	
Other Forms	• • •	• • •	
(17. 11.	1		
Nervous Epilepsy	•••	• • •	
System Chorea	• • •	• • •	
$rac{ ext{Nervous}}{ ext{System}} egin{cases} ext{Epilepsy} & \dots & $	•••	• • •	
	(
Defor- Rickets	• • •	• • •	
mittes Spinal Curvature	•••	• • •	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Deformitfes} & \begin{cases} \text{Rickets} \\ \text{Spinal Curvature} \\ \text{Other Forms}. \end{cases} \end{array}$	2	• • •	
Other Defects and Diseases	3	• • •	

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.—B. Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

	No. of (No. of Children.		
Group,	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.	
Code Groups:—				
Entrants	1974	466	23.60	
Intermediates	1115	240	21.52	
Leavers	1905	410	21.52	
Total (Code Groups)	4994	1116	22.34	
Other Routine Inspections	125	24	19.2	
Secondary School Students	523	71	13.57	
Girls' High School Students	235	55	23.40	
Fylde Lodge High School Students	125	24	19.2	

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the area.

	·····				
			Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND (including partially blind)	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools of Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	8 1	6 1	14 2
BLIND (includin	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	4	3 1	3 4 1
leaf and dumb and y deaf)	training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	4	8 1	12 1
DEAF (including deaf and partially deaf)	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf	Attending Certified Scho ls or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	2	 5 	 7

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the area—

Continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	Feebleminded (cases not noti- fiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	13 28 3	9 21 12	22 49 15
MENTALI Notified to the Local Control Authority during the	l Eticol	Feebleminded	 1 	 2 	3
PILEPTICS	Suffering from severe epilepsy	Attending Certified Specia Schools for Epileptics In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution	 1	2 3	2 1 3
E E	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools	9	8	17
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At other Institutions At no School or Institution	6 1 	2	8 1

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the area.—

Continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
E.—Continued.	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Certified Residential Open-air Schools At Certified Day Open-air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	• • •	 3 1 1	 6 1 2
ICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuber- culosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools At Certified Day Open-air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	1 264 	1 294 	2 558
PHYS	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	* * *	1 10 2	1 22 1 3

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the area.—

		Boys	Girls	Total
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—Continued. Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	 59	 56 9	 2 115

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

	Number of Detects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
Disease or Defect.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin —	٠		
Ringworm—Scalp	42	6	48
Ringworm - Body	73	4	77
Scabies	19	3	22
Impetigo	72		72
Other Skin Disease	274	14	288
Minor Eye Defects—			
(External and other, but excluding cases			
falling in Group II.)	351	10	361
Minor Ear Defects	258	17	275
Miscellaneous—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores,			
chilblains, etc.)	2317	35	2352
m · 1	0.400	00	0407
Total	3406	89	3495

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects during the Year ended 31st December, 1926.—continued.

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	Number of Defects dealt with,			
Defect or Disease.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the A thority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).	304	46	25	375.
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.	11	• • •	• • •	11
Total	315	46	25	386

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme...303.

(b) Otherwise...65

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme...134.

(b) Otherwise...223.

GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.	Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
94	40	134	91	2 2 5

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MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects during the Year ended 31st December, 1926.—continued.

GROUP IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were:—	(2) Half-days devoted to:—
(a) Inspected by the Dentist: Aged:	Inspection 36 Total 498
$ \begin{array}{c} sdnoz \\ 0375 \\ 7267 \\ 8250 \end{array} $	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment3715
$ \begin{array}{c c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & &$	(4) Fillings:—
School 6375 7267 8250 9192 10 79 11 78 12 97 13 41	Permanent teeth 799 Total Temporary teeth 136 935
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 15 & 11 \\ 14 & 53 \end{array} \end{array} $	(5) Extractions:—
Specials	Permanent teeth1157 Total Temporary teeth39.0 5107
(b) Found to require treatment	(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractionsNil.
(c) Actually treated3708 (d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination. 192	(7) Other operations:— Permanent teeth 273 Total Temporary teeth 45 318
GROUP V.—Uncleanliness	and Verminous Conditions.

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions...

by School Nurses	7.8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	18,461
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	1,391
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil.

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